

VOL. XV.—NO. 59.

SHALL PHILADELPHIA MANAGE HER OWN AFFAIRS? LET HER PEOPLE ANSWER.

The Special Committee of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia appointed to invite the co-operation of the citizens of Philadelphia in protesting against the

INFAMOUS COMMISSION SCHEMES introduced into our State Legislature, hereby invite the citizens of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, to assemble in

General Mass Meeting

AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, ON TUESDAY EVENING NEXT,

March 14, at 8 o'clock, to protest against the passage of those

RINOUS MEASURES,

to assert our right of local self-government, to maintain our birthright principle of the Unity of Taxation and Representation, to prevent the threatened

WASTE OF THE PROPERTY AND WEALTH OF OUR CITY,

and guard against the terrible corruption that must ensue from the snatching of the control of our city affairs from our own Councils,

SELECTED BY THE PEOPLE,

and intrusting it to the

ABSOLUTE MANAGEMENT OF IRRESPONSIBLE COMMISSIONS,

composed of a few men appointed by a body many of whose members are unacquainted with our needs, without knowledge of our condition and without sympathy with our wishes.

The Councils have no interest in the matter except as citizens and as sworn guardians of the interests of the city. It is for the

GOOD OF ALL

that they ask for a grand outpouring of all our citizens for the safety and happiness of all.

MEN OF ALL PARTIES,

REPUBLICANS, DEMOCRATS,

And NEUTRALS!

MEN OF ALL CONDITIONS,

RICH AND POOR!

Men of all occupations,

MANUFACTURERS, LABORERS, MERCHANTS, PROFESSIONAL MEN, and MECHANICS,

All are invited; all will be

INJURED AND INSULTED

by the passage of these

VILE MEASURES!

Let all attend and raise their voices in reprobation of the UNPRINCIPLED PLUNDERERS who have conceived and are playing this DESPOTIC GAME; let them send a SHOUT OF DENUNCIATION to strike with terror the EVIL DOERS who to enrich themselves would IMPOVERISH the PEOPLE, grind us with taxes without corresponding benefit, degrade the dignity of our city and destroy our municipal credit by an accumulation of debt so enormous as to crush all enterprise and paralyze all business.

Eminent speakers will address the meeting.

GEORGE L. BUZBY,

Chairman of Joint Committee.

WILLIAM CHARLTON,

GEORGE A. SCHAFER,

W. FISHER MITCHELL,

GEORGE W. NICKELS,

SAMUEL G. KING,

ALEXANDER L. HODGSON,

CHARLES THOMPSON JONES,

WILLIAM B. HANNA,

HUGH McILVAIN.

FIRST EDITION THE GREAT TORNADO.

East St. Louis Scourged—Terrible Destruction and Loss of Life—Fires, Steamers, Factories and Dwellings Wrecked—A Thirty-Ton Engine Lifted Like a Toy.

We have published full telegraphic reports of the awful storm in the West, but the following particulars, collated from St. Louis papers just received, will be read with interest:—

A PAINFUL AND TERRIBLE HISTORY OF HORRORS. About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, East St. Louis was visited by the most terrific and fatal hurricane ever seen in this portion of the country.

A light southeast wind, which had blown steadily all the afternoon, suddenly shifted to the southwest and in a few minutes a lead-colored cloud was seen coming up the river, apparently from the Missouri shore, just below the city. The approach of the cloud, which resembled a vast, billowing sea, was accompanied with a rushing sound like that created by the wings of an immense flock of birds.

It struck the shore an instant later at the Pittsburg coal dump, nearly opposite the foot of Chouteau avenue, and the destruction commenced.

ACTIVITIES DEMOLISHED. Near the coal docks were a number of frame houses, which were torn to splinters in the fierce gust, and fragments of them carried to a great distance. The track of the hurricane was about two hundred yards in breadth. A train of cars and engine were hurled from the track, and many of the cars smashed.

Creeping along towards the northeast, the tornado next struck the ferry-boat Edwardsville, driving her against by the bridge pier, tearing her planking to pieces, and blowing down her smoke-stacks.

THE TUG-BOAT HEWITT

was the next sport of the tempest, and the upper works were swept cleanly from the deck. The commander, Captain Hewitt, was blown overboard by flying timbers, and it was stated that two men were swept overboard.

THE MOST POWERFUL EFFECTS OF THE TORNADO were probably manifested at the depot of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway.

All the bystanders, including many influential visitors from this side of the river, declared that nothing short of a concentration of wind would have convinced them that any known force of wind would have accomplished the herculean feat that had been witnessed. The engine which may be mentioned that a thirty-ton engine was lifted bodily from the track and hurled down a contiguous embankment.

The engine was not merely tumbled over, and its wheels rolled to the top of the embankment, but it was lifted into the air and flung down the slope without touching the ground, and it fell into the water without a scratch, and there the engine in the ravine below—wheels upturned.

We are thus particular in this part of our narrative, for the feat accomplished by the force appears almost incredible; but our reporter witnessed what is described.

Close to where the engine and car had stopped there were several cars, including a Pullman palace car, on a side track. These were likewise lifted by the wind, and flung into the air, and then into a little lake, and about thirty yards from the engine.

Another evidence of the force of the wind was manifested in the flight which one of the ponderous cars had taken. It was blown over the top of the embankment and probably fifty feet wide, and the car last alluded to was lifted across all that space and lodged on the slope of the opposite embankment.

INDIANAPOLIS DEPOT DESTROYED.

The depot of the Indianapolis Railroad, which lay in the track of the tornado, was completely destroyed. Fragments of large beams being carried fifty yards away.

LOSS OF LIFE AT THE BRIDGE. On the bridge which carries the Erie and Westchester roads, the east river pier still stands, but the ponderous framework that surrounded it is a mass of ruins, and nearly half of the immense timbers are missing.

The machinery which supported the bridge, with its massive hoisting apparatus, was torn to atoms, while perpendicular timbers fully a foot in diameter, and which were used as struts, were blown into the air, and fell upon the solid masonry, and, thus protected, it escaped injury.

The spectacle presented at the east shore pier was more terrible than the other. About one hundred men were at work on the masonry and the boats surrounding it, and many of them were killed or wounded.

One to six o'clock last evening the body of a man had been taken from the wreck of timbers and machinery, but it is probable that four or five more will be found.

The frame work for the hoisting of the huge rocks of masonry, formed by a combination of cables, large wire cables, and ponderous iron shafts. This, together with the derrick and engine boats, the superintendent's office, and, indeed, almost all the buildings and apparatus, are an immense heap of ruins.

There were eight "purchases" for raising rocks, manned by two men each, and not more than five minutes before the tornado burst upon them, eight of the men stopped work, and leaving their places, prepared to cross the river to their homes. The doubts, saved their lives, as none of them were injured. Of the other eight, however, several are missing, and it is reported that some were blown into the turbid waters of the river, while others were buried beneath the wreck.

VANDALIA RAILROAD DEPOT DESTROYED.

The Vandalia Railroad depot and freight house, a building eight hundred feet in length, with a roof of iron, which stood the ground for a hundred yards away.

WATER TANK DEMOLISHED. The large water-tank of the Vandalia road was torn down, leaving nothing but the supporting posts to show where it stood a few moments before the storm broke upon it—or, rather, it was broken by the storm.

RAM FLEECED.

The ram Vindicator, moored just above the bridge pier, was beached and left a mere skeleton of what it was. The upper works, cabin, chimneys, and even the boards on which the crew were standing were stripped off as if an effort had been made by boat-builders to take the craft to pieces. But few persons were on board, and no one was hurt.

SIDEWALKS TORN UP.

The plank walks in many parts of the town were twisted and torn up, and scarcely a telegraph wire was left upon the few poles that remained standing.

A YANKEE MILL DESTROYED.

The planing mill of Mr. J. B. Lovington, consisting of five buildings, some expensive machinery, and a lumber yard, were scattered over the ground, and the debris of the buildings, leaving the foundations of the buildings in the earth.

SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY.

The extensive buildings and car houses of the Southeastern Railway are a total wreck, and in addition to those known to be killed, a number of bodies are probably buried under the ruins.

AT THE DEPOT TWO FREIGHT HOUSES AND ONE PASSENGER CAR HOUSE WERE TORN TO PIECES.

Thomas Drum, an omnibus driver, who was in a freight house, was killed instantly. The round-house of the road fell and buried an engineer, named Evans, and a fireman. The debris then took fire, and before Evans could be extricated from the ruins he was burned to death before the eyes of his horrified companions.

THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY suffered to the extent of three freight sheds, a tank house, and a passenger car house, totally destroyed, and eleven cars thrown from the track and badly smashed.

CO-OPERATION.

A Great Paris Printer and His Men. Before the war, J. Paul Dupont, a great Paris printer, carried on a business of \$,000,000 francs a year. He divided ten per cent. of the net profits among his workmen, according to their individual merit, and not in regular proportion to the different grades. This house, says Mr. Thurlow's recent report, has followed this course for twenty years, and claims the first place in the application of one of the happiest and most successful ideas of modern times.

Each new hand, on admission, receives a silver medal worth five francs as a badge of office and link between him and his employer. This establishment has its sick and provident funds of all the usual kinds, its loans of honor to its workmen, its *Casinos de Requite*, its savings banks, its schools, libraries, reading and singing-rooms, its co-operative stores, its lamplighter,

garden, baths, in short, every invention of modern days for promoting health, wealth, happiness, and religion. To use the words of M. Dupont himself, "It is more than a workshop; it is a family, composed of a thousand persons."

OBITUARY.

Henri Rochefort. A cable telegram from Paris announces the death of M. Henri Rochefort, the celebrated French agitator, who has occupied such a large share of public attention during the past two years.

Henri, Count de Rochefort-Lucy, son of the Marquis of the same name, bore a title of nobility of no modern creation. He was born in July, 1822. As a child, he was exceedingly timid, and was afflicted with an awkwardness which never entirely left him. Gifted with a prodigious memory, he crammed his head with poetry when at school, and wrote verses himself while a mere lad. His mother had belonged to a high aristocratic family, but in early life she had broken away from the traditions of her caste, and proclaimed her adherence to democratic principles. Young Rochefort, who dropped the title of nobility, followed her example, and in 1848, while still a school-boy, started upon his revolutionary career by heading a school riot. About the same time he brought out a manuscript magazine called the *College*, upon the cover of which he wrote the following profession of faith:—

"He who accepts command, even of children, is a tyrant; for his subjects are not his equals, but his punishment and reward—powers nowhere to be found in the laws of nature."

This platform he maintained to the day of his death, and it is ridiculously extreme toasts he was dedicated for a career that is quite unparalleled.

In 1850 he took his degree and returned home from school. His father, who had been a literary man, wished him to study medicine, about which task he went with little enthusiasm, devoting most of his time to the writing of plays in verse. A love affair with a distant cousin led him into a duel with a Sardinian officer, who was severely wounded in the encounter, his antagonist being the Count de Rochefort.

In 1851 the Rochefort family was reduced to poverty, and a Government position was sought for young Henri. He became accordingly an auxiliary clerk in the Patent Office on a salary of twenty-five dollars a month, on which he and his family managed to live in a fashion. But he neglected his duties, and was so imperious in his manner that he was soon removed, and received a higher and better paid position in the Imperial Audit Office, which he contrived to retain for five years despite the grossly careless way in which he manipulated the figures of the books.

Meanwhile, he had been aspiring to art-criticism, as well as writing plays, and in 1856 was gratified by seeing his name on a play-bill for the first time, as part author of a farce styled *A Well-dressed Gentleman*, for his share in which he received thirty dollars.

In 1858 he became a regular newspaper writer, but was dismissed in six weeks for "incapacity." He next ventured upon a dictionary of conversation, and finally, in 1859, made his entrance upon the legitimate field of journalism as a writer in *Charivari*, the leading comic paper of Paris. About the same time he fought his second and last duel, for which he was sentenced to imprisonment for a month, which he detested in roasting letters over his shoulder. In this encounter he sustained a slight scratch.

He was soon discovered to be a brilliant and forcible writer, and Baron Haussmann, then Prefect of Paris, set for him and offered him the position of Sub-inspector of Fine Arts, on a salary of \$900 a year; but he refused the place when on a salary of \$400 per month for two articles per week. By this time he had become famous. He assailed the Empire and everybody and everything appertaining to it in merciless style; and, again resorting to the sword, acquired additional notoriety by fighting a duel with Prince Achille Murat, about the infamous *Caro Pearl*. Soon after, he was engaged in another duel, which terminated in the quarrelsome Paul de Cassagnac, who put a bullet in his side.

In the beginning of 1868, the *Figaro* received a warning from the Government on account of the scathing severity of Rochefort's articles, and his connection with the paper was severed to avoid its suspension. In June, 1868, the adoption of a new press law gave him a chance to make a venture of his own, and he commenced the publication of *Le National*, by the severity and scurrility of his articles in which he attracted world-wide attention, and brought down upon himself the wrath of Napoleon and all his tools. The aggregate circulation of the first nine issues of this sheet reached 1,555,000 copies, and the subscription list was being rapidly swelled, when heavy sentences imposed upon him by the necessity of conducting his publication secretly, and eventually of taking flight to Brussels, where he continued to publish his paper for some time, resorting to the most ingenious devices to smuggle it into Paris.

In November, 1869, he announced himself as a candidate for the Corps Legislatif, and was elected in the First district of Paris. He was suffered to return to Paris, and took the oath of allegiance to the empire, but failed to create any sensation until he commenced the publication of a new journal, *Le National*, in which in January, 1870, he made a bitter assault upon Prince Pierre Bonaparte, a cousin of the Emperor. This resulted in the killing of Victor Noir, one of Rochefort's assistants, at whose funeral Paris was thrown into great excitement. The Corps Legislatif finally, on January 17, ordered him to be prosecuted for outrages against the Emperor and exciting disorder and violence. Immense crowds of people surrounded the hall, and on coming forth, Rochefort was made the recipient of a grand ovation. The trial resulted in a sentence to pay a fine of 8000 francs and undergo an imprisonment of six months. On the evening of February 7, Rochefort was arrested in the Belleville quarter, his arrest leading to a grand outburst of popular indignation which was of the most threatening character.

The fall of the Empire at Sedan found Rochefort still in prison. But he was at once released by the reactionary mob, and, by virtue of his position as one of the Paris deputies, he became a member of the Government of National Defense. By the efforts which he then made in behalf of order, he soon disgusted his admirers, and their ingratitude led him to withdraw from the Government, which he did early in November. On the 8th of February, however, he was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly from Paris, and commenced the publication of a new journal styled the *Not d'Ordre*. In the Assembly he failed to create anything of a sensation, and, disgusted and discouraged with the course events had taken, he resigned his seat on the 8th of March, because President Thiers had signed a treaty of peace which resulted in the dismemberment of France.

And now come the tidings of his death, which was quite unexpected, but will cause little regret except in the ranks of that reckless faction which is quite unable to distinguish liberty from license. Rochefort was unquestionably a man of great ability, but he was so extreme in his views, and so thoughtless in his means, that he could never accomplish anything beneficial to his country, and could not refrain from endangering his welfare by his wild and reckless schemes.

SECOND EDITION TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Situation at Paris.

The Montmartre Insurrection

French National Assembly.

Its Removal to Versailles.

Death of Henri Rochefort

English Parliamentary Proceedings

Stuart Mill on the British Army.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Wilmington Methodist Conference.

FROM EUROPE.

The Montmartre Insurgents Surrender. LONDON, March 11.—The *Times*' special correspondent telegraphs that the National Guards holding Montmartre have surrendered the cannon held by them, and the remainder will be formally summoned on Saturday to surrender all their arms. In case of refusal their pay is to be stopped.

General Motke has Made a Demand for the departure from Paris of all the unarmed Mobile Guards exceeding the authorized garrison of forty thousand men.

Paris Quiet. PARIS, March 11.—All is quiet to-day at Montmartre. The National Guard have agreed to return the cannon in their possession to the government on conditions that their organization will not be dissolved and the continuance of the allowance to each member of one franc and a half per day until work is resumed. In accordance with this arrangement the National Guard have already commenced to park their cannon in the garden of the Luxembourg.

Reported Death of Rochefort. PARIS, March 11.—The *Cloche* newspaper announces the death of Henri Rochefort.

The Versailles Railway Accident. Thirty German wounded soldiers were killed by the recent accident on the Versailles Railway.

Forty Thousand Mables have left Paris in accordance with the demand of Motke.

The National Assembly Removed to Versailles. BORDEAUX, March 10.—In the National Assembly to-day, after a speech by M. Thiers strongly urging the removal of the Assembly to Versailles, the Assembly rejected, by a vote of 407 against 104, an amendment demanding its immediate removal to Paris, whereupon the proposition for removal to Versailles was adopted—406 against 104. The first public sitting will be held at Versailles on the 20th of March.

The French in Switzerland. LONDON, March 11.—The return to France of French soldiers interned in Switzerland is to commence absolutely on the 13th and end on the 23d of March.

The Algerian Insurrection. BRUSSELS, March 11.—The *Etrole Belge* makes the statement that the Mobile Gards sent to Algeria to suppress the insurrection there have been disarmed by the natives, who are masters of the situation. A regiment of Zouaves has left Paris for Algeria to re-establish order.

British Parliament. LONDON, March 11.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Forster devoted several hours to the defense of the

Education Bill, obtaining at the close a large majority for the bill. The bill permitting

Marriage to a Deceased Wife's Sister also passed.

LONDON, March 11.—It is announced that the conservatives are preparing a resolution for introduction in the Commons to rescind the first and second articles of the declaration of

The Paris Congress of 1856 Concerning neutral flags and privateering, Disraeli will demand a division of the House upon the measure.

Army Expenditures. John Stuart Mill presided at a meeting in St. James' Hall last night, of the Workmen's Peace Society, called for the purpose of uttering a protest against extravagant army expenditures.

Mr. Mill, in his remarks in reference to the Government army bill, praised the section providing for the abolition of the system of the purchase of commissions. He preferred to assimilate the army to that of Switzerland rather than that of Prussia.

A resolution was passed condemning the proposed increase in army expenses. Many members of Parliament attended.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, March 11.—11:30 A. M.—Consols 91 1/2 for both money and account American securities 104; U. S. bonds of 1869, 91 1/2; of 1865, 91 1/2; of 1867, 90 1/2; of 1868, 88 1/2; Erie Railroad, 15 1/2; Illinois Central, 11 1/2; Great Western, 80.

FRANKFURT, March 11.—U. S. bonds, 90 1/2 for the issue of 1862. LIVERPOOL, March 11.—11:30 A. M.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Middling uplands, 7 1/2; middling Orleans, 7 1/2. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

ANTWERP, March 11.—Petroleum, 50 francs.

FROM DELAWARE.

Wilmington M. E. Conference—Fourth Day. Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph. DOVER, Del., March 11.—Bishop Scott presided. The opening services were conducted by William C. Orie. Dr. Hammond, Professor in Dickinson College, was introduced. The Finance Committee reported. H. Goldclaver reported that the select committee in the case of V. Smith had arranged an amicable settlement of the matters in dispute. A motion was debated to form a Conference Bible Society which should receive all moneys and report to the American Bible Society. A substitute was offered to have all moneys reported at the conference debated until the order of the day. Memoirs of deceased ministers was called up at 10 o'clock. The memorial service occupied most of the morning session. Revs. John Wilson, Daniel Green, V. Greaser Leatherbury, and J. Donoho spoke.

THIRD EDITION MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The President and Mr. Sumner.

Excitement on the Increase.

THE NEW NATIONAL LOAN.

Difficulty in Negotiating it.

A Disaster at Sea.

Collision—A Brig Sunk.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Sumner and the President. Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, March 11.—The action of the Senate yesterday in removing Sumner from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations is still the theme of conversation in all circles, to the exclusion of nearly everything else. Many Senators who took part in it are now trying to shift the responsibility upon the President and the Secretary of State. These latter gentlemen seem perfectly willing to assume it. They manifest a good deal of satisfaction at being rid of Sumner.

Several Senators called upon the President this morning, when the subject was talked over. Grant is of the opinion that, when the excitement has passed over, the country will sustain the action of the Senate. He says it was necessary to make an example of Sumner in order to teach these men that they cannot assail an administration with impunity.

Senators Wilson, Trumbull, Schurz, and others, who took sides with Sumner, regard a disruption of Grant's followers as certain, and that he cannot get the Republican nomination for President. It is apparent now that if matters could have been postponed another month, he would have been enough Senators would have changed their votes to prevent the removal of Sumner.

The Republican Senatorial Caucus met to-day at noon for the purpose of considering the question of adjournment and the passage of a bill to protect life and property in the South. Mr. Morton and other Senators who are anxious to get through are in favor of agreeing to a resolution in caucus confining the work of the session to Southern business alone, and after that is disposed of to adjourn. The question as to whether they think it will do good to have a thorough discussion of the question.

Pacific Railroad Bonds. Secretary Boutwell authorized the statement to be made to-day that the report that he will demand payment of the interest on the bonds of the Pacific Railroad is not true. The question as to whether bonds are liable to pay interest before bonds are due does not appear to be settled by the recent act of congress. The Treasury is paying roads one-half of the proceeds of transportation, as required by the said act.

Subscriptions for the New Loan come in very slowly, only about eight millions having been reported. It will be the middle of next week before the Secretary will get full information as to how the loan is going off in different sections of the country.

The Secretary apprehends great difficulty in negotiating a loan on account of the small commissions allowed to bankers. Railroad bonds pay much better to negotiate, and, of course, bankers will be more anxious to have their customers take them.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Unjust Verdict Not Aided. SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—The award of the commission to assess damages against the California Pacific Railroad for cutting the track of the Central Pacific in crossing at Sacramento, which allowed the latter \$500,000, has been set aside by Judge Dwinelle as wholly unjust.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Transfer of Troops. CHEYENNE, March 10.—Several companies of the 14th Infantry leave here to-morrow for Forts Laramie and Fetterman.

Hon. Mr. Glusbecke. Secretary of Wyoming, left for the East to-day. He will deliver a course of lectures in the Eastern States on the "Resources of this Territory."

FROM THE SOUTH.

Collision at Sea—A Brig Sunk. NORFOLK, Va., March 11.—The steamer Albemarle, Captain Blackwood, collided with the brig Montrose eight miles southeast of the Highlands. The brig went down within ten minutes after the collision. The Albemarle picked up the brig's crew and put them aboard the Sandy Hook light ship. The Montrose was from Poncah pond to New York, loaded with sugar and molasses. The collision occurred on the 9th at 5:30 P. M.

FROM NEW YORK.

Protective Fire. NEW YORK, March 11.—A fire broke out this morning at the corner of Murray street and College Place, in a large brick building occupied by a paper-cloth company, A. Slauson & Co., and the Patent Steam-Confectionery Company. The building was completely gutted. Loss about \$250,000.

Escape from the Albany Jail. ALBANY, March 11.—Three young men, named Hopper Conors, John Dillon, and Pop Brown, confined in jail here on the charge of burglary, made their escape this morning.

Specie shipments. NEW YORK, March 11.—Shipments of specie to Europe to-day, \$223,000.

New York Money and Stock Market. NEW YORK, March 11.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 4 1/2 per cent. Gold, 112 1/2; 1869 coupon, 112 1/2; do. 1864, do. 112; do. 1865, do. 112; do. 1866, new 112 1/2; do. 1867, 111; do. 1868, 110 1/2; do. 1869, 109 1/2; Michigan Southern, 85; Illinois Central, 81 1/2; Canton Co., 76 1/2; Cumberland preferred, 35; New York Central and Hudson River, 35; Erie, 28 1/2; Reading, 19 1/2; Adams Express, 49 1/2; Michigan Central, 17 1/2; Michigan Southern, 85; Illinois Central, 13 1/2; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 116; Chicago and Rock Island, 113 1/2; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 87 1/2; Western Union, 56 1/2.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 9000 bales upland at 14 1/2; Orleans at 15 1/2. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales 3000 bbls. Corn firmer and advanced 1c; sales 42,000 bushels new mixed Western at 85 1/2@86 1/2. Oats quiet. Beet quiet. Sugar, 13 1/2@13 3/4. Whisky steady at 93 1/2.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire Political Campaign. CONCORD, March 11.—The political campaign pending the State election next Tuesday has been characterized by unusual quietness in public speaking. The Republicans holding nearly all the meetings, with